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THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

VOL. XIV. SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA, THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1865. NO. 47.

BY L. V. BLUM,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS.—Old rates for such country produce as we want. [illegible]

For Three months [illegible] 5 00

The increased rates include all who are in arrears.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1865.

FIRES.—We learn that a few weeks since, the barn of Mr. Eldridge, of Stokes county, was destroyed by fire, by the hand of an incendiary.

Mr. Alfred Ebert's house in this county, was consumed by fire on Thursday night last. The furniture in the house was saved, but a quantity of wheat and corn, stored in the garret, was destroyed. The fire originated by sparks from the chimney falling on the roof.

Mr. Graham's house, in the neighborhood of Kernersville, was also consumed by fire, last week, by accident.

The Latest News.

From latest accounts Sherman's army seems to be quietly resting at Goldsboro', where a junction was formed with Schofield's forces. The *Conservative* learns that Sherman is running trains through from Goldsboro' to Newbern and, probably, to Wilmington. There is some speculation about his future movements, but whether he will next move upon Weldon or Raleigh is not known.

Late Northern accounts state that active hostilities on the lines below Richmond are believed to be imminent.

The Petersburg *Express* says: Signs indicate an early change in the military status, and an early rupture of the quiet that has prevailed on these lines for some months past. Grant has made all necessary arrangements for a movement.

THE BATTLE OF BENTONSVILLE.

The recent battle of Bentonsville is represented to have been one of the hardest fought battles of the war. On the first day, Sunday, the 19th, we drove the enemy from his two lines of breastworks and occupied them. On Monday and Tuesday the fight was renewed to some extent, when Gen. Johnson withdrew his troops.

Our loss in these battles is estimated at some 2500 killed, wounded and missing, and that of the enemy at 5000. Troops from a number of States were engaged, and vied with each other in doing their whole duty on the occasion. The *Standard* learns that "the North-Carolina Senior and Junior Reserves fought like lions."

Bentonsville is about 40 miles South of Raleigh, about 14 miles South of Smithfield, in Johnson county, and on the line east from Fayetteville to Goldsboro'.

FROM PETERSBURG.

The following is Gen. Lee's official dispatch of the recent conflict at Petersburg:

HEADQUARTERS,
March 25, 11 P M. }

Hon. J. C. Breckenridge Secretary of War:

At daylight this morning, Gen. Gordon assaulted and carried the enemy's works at Hare's Hill, capturing nine pieces of artillery and eight mortars and between five and six hundred prisoners, among them a Brigadier General and a number of officers. The lower grade of lines were swept for a distance of from five to eight hundred yards on the left, and two efforts were made to recover the captured works, which were handsomely repulsed, but it was found that the enclosed works in the rear, commanding the enemy's main line, could only be taken at a great sacrifice, and the troops were withdrawn to their original position. It being impracticable to bring off the captured guns, owing to the nature of the ground, they were disabled and left. Our loss as reported is not heavy. Among the wounded is Brig Gen. Terry, flesh wound, and Brig. Gen. Phil. Cook, in arm. All the troops engaged, including two brigades under Brig. Gen Ransom, behaved most handsomely. The conduct of Gordon's corps, who led the assault, deserves the highest praise.

This evening there was skirmishing on our right between the picket lines, with varied success. At dark the enemy held a considerable portion of the line farthest in advance of our main works.

(Signed) R. E. LEE

Gen. Gordon's and Bushrod Johnston's divisions were the troops engaged on our side.

NORTHERN ACCOUNT OF OPERATIONS IN NORTH CAROLINA.—New York papers of the 18th have been received at Richmond.

The New York *Herald* has two pages filled with its army correspondence from Sherman, dated at Fayetteville on the 12th instant. The letters represent that Sherman has found plenty of provisions in the country, along the route, and had left "thousands of bushels of corn on the road for want of transportation." All the farm houses from Savannah to Columbia from which the inhabitants had fled were burned. The correspondent says:

Think of this black swath extending from Barnwell to the coast, and figure up the value of Southeastern South Carolina at the present day. Even the negroes were weary—afraid in some instances, to trust themselves among the men who made this fearful work on the country. White table cloths were suspended from windows, with "Have mercy on me!" for a legend; and the very spirit of South Carolina was tamed [illegible].

The entrance to Columbia is described as a grand ovation to the "old flag." The fate of Winnsboro, South Carolina, the next town entered, is thus described:

General Slocum double quicked the advance of his column into the village of Winnsboro' to save the town from the torch of his foragers.—Pardee's brigade, of Geary's division, was in advance, and every effort was made to beat the stragglers from the grand army into town.—They were not successful. *The town was pillaged and set on fire before any organized body* of troops got in. All officers turned their attention to the fire, and arrested the progress of the flames. Generals Slocum, Williams, Geary, Pardee, Barnum, and all, worked with their hands, burned their whiskers and scorched their clothes, to prevent the repetition of Columbia scenes.

Northern papers of the 21st say it was reported at New Orleans, that Gen. Hindman while en route to Mexico was shot by some person unknown.

A meeting of the citizens of Wilmington, on the 11th inst., held at the Theatre, adopted a resolution recognizing the authority of the United States Government. The stage was draped with the American flag. The Mayor and others made speeches in favor of submission [illegible].

The Herald says there was an intense excitement in gold, from [illegible]. On Tuesday gold closed at 157. Violent fluctuations of gold portend a general crash among the mercantile public [illegible]. The storm has been heralded by several failures. Government stocks submitted to heavy declines.

FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, March 22.—Several thousand persons assembled on the Capitol Square this afternoon to witness the parade of a battalion of troops from Camps Jackson and Winder, including two companies of negroes. The battalion marched through the principal streets, headed by a brass band which produced quite a sensation, chiefly among the boys and negro population. The interest of the occasion was lessened by a failure to uniform and equip the negro soldiers. They were armed with muskets and went through the manual as well as could be expected for the short time they have been drilled. Several regiments are in course of formation in different parts of the State.

A CARD.

The Soldiers' families of this county have undoubtedly been better attended to than in any other county of the State, but it is now becoming almost impossible to procure supplies. Our County Commissioner has done all that man can do to obtain supplies, and is at this time using every possible exertion to get provisions and distribute them where most needed. We are therefore astonished to hear signs of discontent and dissatisfaction that he does not do more, instead of being grateful for the great exertions he has made and is still making in their behalf.

We, therefore, ask those interested not to act rashly and indiscreetly; for they may rest assured that all that can be accomplished will be done in their behalf.

M. MASTEN, THEO. F. KEEHLN,
J. BONER, C. L. BANNER,
WM. F. SHULTZ, J. E. MICKEY,
SAML. MARTIN, P. A. WILSON,
ROBT. DESCHWEINITZ.

For the Press.

NOTICE TO TAX LISTERS.

MR. EDITOR:—Since the publication of the notice in the "Press," last week, to tax listers and assessors, appointed by the County Court at March Term, 1865, I have received from the Comptroller the "Revenue Law" passed by the last Legislature. It will be seen from this law that there are to be no assessors this year and that real estate and slaves are to be given in at the same valuation as in 1863, except in certain cases. Our County Court not having received the late law, and seeing in some of the Raleigh papers that assessors and tax listers were appointed in that county, supposed it was according to law. But the County Court of Wake was mistaken, as will be seen in the 7th section of the Act. The margin reads, "District Boards of valuation," but the section itself mentions tax listers alone. It is plainly shown by the latter part of Sec. 12 that the Legislature did not intend an assessment by assessors, this year, as is also shown in the 14th section, "requiring the Clerks of the County Courts to furnish every tax lister a copy of the last valuation by assessors of real estate and slaves."

As I handed you the Order of Court by request of the Sheriff, to be published, requesting the assessors to proceed in their duties according to law, without further notice, I now withdraw said notice, and they are released from the duties imposed, as there is no law for them to proceed to execute.

The following gentlemen are appointed the tax listers in the several Districts in Forsyth County, viz:

Winston District.—N. S. Cook, Esq.
Salem District.—C. L. Rights.
Little Creek District.—Thos. Spach, Esq.
Yadkin District.—John Blackburn.
Pfafftown District.—H. R. Lehman, Esq.
Mill Creek Dist.—Thos. M. Hunter, Esq.
Richmond District.—Adam Snow, Esq.
Old Town District.—James Crews, Esq.
Buffalow District.—Joseph Wagoner, Esq.
Old Field Creek Dist.—J. E Matthews, Esq.
Middle Fork Dist.—Nathan Gurley, Esq.
Belew's Creek Dist.—Smith Linville, Esq.
Kernersville Dist.—Chas. Teague, Esq.
Bunker's Hill Dist.—Z. J. Stafford, Esq.
Abbott's Creek Dist.—A. Pitts, Esq.
South Fork Dist.—W. W. Thornton.
Waughtown Dist.—P. E. Light, Esq.

They will give ten days notice and proceed to take in the lists of all the taxable property in their respective districts within the last 20 working days in April next, and make a return of their lists to the Clerk of the County Court on or before the 2nd Monday of May, though the Clerk would be glad to receive the lists sooner if they can be completed, as he has only till the 25th of June to furnish a list with the amount of each person's taxes to the Sheriff.

I have a copy of the revenue law for each of the district tax listers, and also a copy of the last assessment, and will have, I suppose, by our Superior Court, from the Comptroller, the blank lists. Those listers who do not receive any or all of the above, will please call on me for them at or before the Superior Court, the 10th of April next.

C. L. BANNER, C. C. C

Winston, March 25th, 1865.

For the Press.

The continuation of the war and the constant changes in the locality of our troops, are bringing many persons to our town, officers, soldiers and civilians; and as we have sufficient cares and anxieties to contend with, without adding drunkenness by which the bad passions of men are aroused, followed by all kinds of lawlessness, we would recommend our Commissioners at once to take prompt steps to remove all Liquor or Liquors from the corporation. If ever there was a time when all, officers, soldiers and citizens should cordially unite for our general benefit, and keep their minds clear and unbiassed, the present seems to be that time. Those engaged in the traffic of Liquor have duties to perform, families and property to protect and equal obligations to fulfil with the rest of us, and we cannot believe that they will complain at a proceeding so necessary for the protection of the community and the well being of its citizens, as an order to close all such places for the present, and remove all deposits of liquor out of reach.

F.

☞ See General Orders No. 7, Adj't General's Office, in regard to Medical Boards, &c.

Battle of Bentonville,

JOHNSON COUNTY NORTH CAROLINA.

Below we give the telegraphic account of the battle of Bentonville:

HEADQUARTERS, ARMIES C. S., March 20th.
Hon. J. C. Breckinridge, Sec. of War:

Gen. J. E. Johnston reports that about 5 p. m., on the 19th instant he attacked the enemy near Bentonville, routed him and captured three guns. A mile in the rear he rallied upon fresh troops, but was forced back slowly until 6 p. m., when receiving more troops he apparently assumed the offensive, which was resisted without difficulty until dark. This morning he is entrenched.

Our troops behaved admirably. A dense thicket prevented rapid operations.

[Signed] R. E. LEE.

TRANS-MISSISSIPPI, CHARLESTON, &c.—The Mobile *Advertiser and Register*, has reliable information that Kirby Smith has 25,000 negro troops armed, equipped and organized, under their masters, and operating in the Trans-Mississippi Department. The muster rolls of that department contain over one hundred thousand names, and eighty thousand effective men are in the service. The journals announcing this fact, ask why they are not used to some purpose where they are needed.

The small pox prevails at Mobile. The exchanged prisoners brought it with them.—Sanitary measures have limited its ravages.

The Yankees in Charleston send out daily, foraging parties to devastate the plantations on the Santee. All able bodied negroes are being dragged from their homes to fill the Yankee ranks.

The Carolina railroad is operating within five miles of Summerville, twenty five miles from Charleston.

Dr. A. G. Mackey, and another person have been appointed by the Yankees Street Inspectors of Charleston. The Editors of the *Courier* call Dr. Mackey an old and well-tried citizen.

On the night of the 10th March, a fire destroyed a whole block, in which was situated the warehouse of John Frasier & Co.

The roads to Charleston are lined with people, whites and blacks, going to Charleston on foot to trade and for protection.

Foster has commenced treating ladies brutally and outrageously in his raids from Charleston.

The cotton fleet that left Tybee on the 3d, consisting of 13 vessels, is supposed to have been lost in the storm which prevailed off Hatteras two weeks since.

The situation on the North border of Alabama, March 6th, shows that Gilmore was being reinforced by Thomas with Cavalry.

At Knoxville preparations are being made to move into Western Virginia.

Thomas has garrisoned Dalton and Tunnel Hill. Three regiments are at Chattanooga, and two hundred and eighty at Running Water, and forty in each of the block houses at Enders. At Bridgeport there are two regiments, and at Stephenson the garrison is very small. The balance of Thomas army are at Huntsville, Decatur and Eastport.

Rosecrans has five brigades in Middle Tennessee, scouring the country for supplies and recruits. The rebel soldiers they catch have the alternative to join the Yankees or be killed. Stokes' brigade is most conspicuous in this work.

The Yankee prisoners have been moved up from Cahawba to Selma, Ala., on account of the high water flooding the country so that supplies could not reach them.

Grierson was at Pensacola with six thousand troops on the 8th instant. Preparations continue at Pensacola for operations on Mobile and Selma.

From the North.

Northern papers of the 17th received in Richmond.

A dispatch to Grant from Sherman, dated Fayetteville, 12th, says his army is in fine health and spirits. He had met with no serious opposition.

Sheridan reports that on Monday last a portion of his cavalry was engaged between Hanover Junction and Richmond while the main body was pushing on towards the White House.

The London *Times* says the fact that the new minister is accredited to the United States will dispel the wild fancy that England and France contemplated a sort of underhand recognition of the Southern Confederacy on the 4th of March by acknowledging Lincoln as President only of those States which had taken part in his election.

Ex Senator Foote has reiterated his denunciations of the Confederacy in a letter published in London. The ram Olinde was still in the port of Ferole.

THE EVACUATION OF FAYETTEVILLE.

The following interesting account of the evacuation of Fayetteville is taken from the *Biblical Recorder*:

When Gen. Sherman started on his raid from Savannah, it was generally believed in military circles, that he would follow the course of the railroad from Columbia to Charlotte. Preparations were made to check him before he reached the latter place. On arriving at Chester, he turned his column to the right, captured Camden, and moved on the main road to Cheraw. Gen. Hardee was compelled to evacuate the town and retreat to Rockingham. He was then ordered by Gen. Johnston to fall back upon Fayetteville. On reaching the vicinity, on Wednesday the 8th, he took a position six miles from town, when he was reinforced by the command of Lieut. Gen. Hampton. It was believed that a stand would be made and the place defended. It did seem that the splendid arsenal, the seven cotton and three oil factories, &c., made it a place of sufficient importance to the government to make a more determined defence. On Thursday the artillery and trains began to cross the river. Then it was announced that Gen. Johnston had left, and all hope of defence was abandoned. Thursday was a gloomy day. The weather was inclement—the people sad—the soldiers disappointed. The citizens began to secrete their provisions, plate, jewelry, &c. The ladies had provisions cooked for the soldiers, and the citizens who were likely to be molested began to prepare to leave.

Friday was fast day. In the morning it rained heavily. The church bells called the people to the house of prayer, but few obeyed the call. About noon the clouds passed away, and the sun shone as brightly and the evening was as calm as if the sound of war had never been heard in the land. Late in the afternoon it was announced that the infantry were entrenching, and this led many to believe that the town was not lost. The wish was father to the thought. To those conversant with military movements it indicated an immediate retreat. About sunset, nearly five hundred prisoners, captured in the morning, were brought in and hurried to the front. As the shades of darkness began to cover the old town, the quartermaster and ordnance wagons moved towards the river and the infantry began to pass to the front. Those of us who intended leaving were assured that we could not remain till morning; and we retired to our homes and partook of our evening repast with feelings that are not easily described. Loved ones separated; fathers embraced their children; husbands and wives parted—but I must stop. The grief of such partings is too sacred for the public eye. On hurrying to the streets, I found them thronged with soldiers. It took me three hours to cross the bridge, just one mile from my residence. On crossing we repaired to the house of a friend and sought a few hours' repose.

Saturday morning, we returned to the river. Soldiers and citizens were hurrying across. The enemy had entered the town and been driven back in confusion. The cavalry on the outposts were drawn in and a line formed for the defence of the bridge. The troops crossed in a very orderly, quiet manner. Just before the last detachment of cavalry passed, the steamers and flats in the river were fired. These well-known favorites floated from their moorings as the flames shot up towards the heavens. The enemy, in force, entered the town and commenced firing upon the rear of our retreating column.

The confusion among the citizens was, of course, intense. In a few moments, the streets were cleared, and the troops engaged in a spirited fight at long range. Just as soon as the last detachment crossed the bridge was fired. In a few moments it was enveloped in flames and fell with a crash that resembled the roar of artillery. A thirty-two pounder was posted in front of the bridge so as to command a portion of Hay street, and all that portion of it which passes through what is called Campbellton. The street was, in a few moments, crowded with mounted men. The roar of the flames that were consuming the bridge, boats and old ware houses—the exultant cheers of the invaders—the screams of excited females—the hallooing of thoughtless boys, all broke upon the stillness of a lovely morning. The enemy rush in triumph towards the bridge, heedless of danger, when a solid shot from the thirty-two pounder strikes the head of their column and passes through it. Then, after a momentary pause, the column closes, and on they come. The next moment a shell is thrown into their midst—the shell explodes—there is confusion; another and another, and the street is deserted. Gen. Hampton then discovered that they were endeavoring to reach a radan to the left of the bridge. To do this they had to pass over an open field. The gun was moved to a point which commanded the field, and a few well directed shots completed the evacuation. Scarcely a man was cut off, and no stores were lost.

E. J. Hale, the veteran editor of the Observer, had just finished working off the usual issue of his paper on Thursday. Having a good supply of paper on hand he put his press to work on Friday and supplied the troops with the Observer gratis.

A large number of the citizens left, among them Messrs. Hale & Son, McDuffie, McSwain, Haigh, Randall McDaniel, Col. Cook, S. Johnson, Harden, McMillan and others.

The citizens, up to the night of the evacuation, continued to receive Confederate money. The ladies were as indefatigable as ever in ministering to the wants of the soldiers. They have the proud satisfaction of knowing that the troops will never forget them. They are a noble people.

REFUGEE.

The following is the most definite account of the Yankee burnings, &c., that we have seen:

EGYPT, March 19th, 1865.

To His Excellency, Z. B. Vance:

Dear Sir: The train from Little River arrived this morning. The following may be regarded as a summary of the news from Fayetteville:

All the Arsenal buildings burned.
Fayetteville Observer office burned.
W. B. Wright's residence burned.
C. B. Mallett's residence burned.
Jno. P. McClean's residence burned.
Mrs. Banks's residence burned.
Branch Bank of N. C. burned.
Two ware houses, occupied by Rockfish Company, burned.
Court House and Jail burned.
All the cotton factories burned.

John Waddell was killed on his plantation about four miles east of Fayetteville.

None of the citizens of Fayetteville were killed.

John P. McClean, W. T. Horne and Major Hawley were all hung to extort from them where their valuables were hid, but were taken down uninjured.

It is reported that about four hundred negroes and whites were drowned in Cape Fear river, in endeavoring to escape with the Yankees, either from the sinking of a flat or the Yankee officers' cutting the pontoons loose.

Private residences, after being plundered, were guarded, to "protect" them.

Your Excellency's ob't serv't,
J. B.

THE TOBACCO SPECULATION.

We have obtained the main facts of the great tobacco speculation, in reference to which there are so many rumors. It appears that an agent of a New York merchandise house, whose name it is inexpedient to publish at this time, proposed to our [illegible] parties in this city to contract with him for the delivery of a specified quantity of manufactured tobacco, at Fredericksburg. He undertaking for his principals to remove the tobacco from that point, with the implied consent of the United States authorities, provided the Confederate authorities would indicate their consent in writing, to the proposed transaction. The tobacco was to be paid for on its delivery at Fredericksburg. The New York house was vouched for by an influential member of Congress, who had intimate business relations with the concern. One of the Confederate bureaux became identified with the scheme, by reason of the representations which had been made to its officers, and by the prospects of advantageous results from the fulfilment of the proposed agreement by the parties on the other side.

The contract was accordingly entered into, "sealed, signed and delivered," with a satisfactory endorsement from the predecessor of the present Secretary of War, who was, no doubt, induced to believe that it was "all right."—Nothing was said in the contract about bacon. The *quid pro quo* was money.

In execution of the contract on this side, about 4,000 boxes of fine to extra manufactured tobacco were purchased here at rates varying from $3 to $7 per pound, Confederate currency. Of this amount, 1,237 boxes, weighing 132,578 pounds and valued at $700,000, were forwarded to Fredericksburg, in charge of Dr. Rose, who was induced by assurances from Richmond, which he could not discredit, to act as consignee and custodian of the tobacco until delivered according to agreement. He was not in any sense, as we understand, a party to the contract.

What has become of the tobacco will be seen from the following:

The enemy came up to Fredericksburg in gunboats on Monday night, and brought no bacon that we can hear of. Their first step was to send a party of cavalry to Hamilton's crossing, who set fire to and destroyed all the cars and all the tobacco there. This party also burnt the bridge over the Massaponax creek, a short distance this side of Hamilton's crossing.

There are two reports as to what was done with the tobacco in Fredericksburg—one, that the enemy carried it off; the other that he set fire to the warehouse and destroyed both house and tobacco. It is ascertained that they burned the wagons (five in number) employed in hauling the tobacco from Hamilton's to Fredericksburg, and carried off the teams. So ends one of the most brilliant schemes of our latter day speculators. The only thing to be seriously regretted about the business is the loss by the Fredericksburg Railroad Company of the 31 valuable freight cars. We presume the company would not have risked its property by leaving it at so exposed a point as Hamilton's crossing unless they had felt satisfied that some understanding had been come to with the enemy that it would not be molested.

Dr. Rose was carried off by the Yankees to be tried for engaging in contraband traffic.

The name of Gen. Singleton has been connected with this transaction. We state on the authority of an officer of the bureau referred to, that he had no lot or part in it, directly or indirectly. The loss of the tobacco will fall upon the contractors here, unless the New York parties to the contract will fulfil their obligation by indemnifying the bureau with which they contracted.—*Richmond Whig.*

FUNERAL OF MAJOR GENERAL WHITING.

The funeral of Major General Whiting, Confederate States army, took place at Trinity Church, New York, and was quite largely attended. Brigadier-General Beall, of the Confederate States army, was present. The *Herald* says:

Every one present seemed alive to the solemnity of the occasion, and many appeared sincerely affected. The afflicted mother and sisters of General Whiting occupied seats near the altar, and excited unusual sympathy. The last words of the service having been uttered, the procession re-formed in the same order, with the addition of the female relatives and several ladies—friends of the deceased—all in deep mourning, and passed out of the church, whence they proceeded to Greenwood cemetery, where, pending the removal of his remains to the South, they were deposited. The coffin was of highly polished rosewood, silver mounted, the following inscription being on the breastplate: "Major General W. H. C. Whiting, C S. A., born in the State of Mississippi died on Governor's Island, New York harbor, March 10, 1865, aged forty years, eleven months and eighteen days."

On the coffin was placed two handsome crosses, composed of pure white camelias, and while it was passing up the aisle, a young lady placed a number of flowers, with a white ribbon, on the lid.

INTERESTING TO CAPITALISTS.

RICHMOND, March 23.

The Secretary of the Treasury, by official circular, invites public attention to the act of Congress to raise coin for the purpose of furnishing the necessary supplies for our army.—He invites prompt and concerted measures to ensure the success of the loan. Under authority vested in him by said act, he proposes to hypothecate fifty thousand bales of government cotton as collateral security for the same required at Government price, (20 cents per pound) giving the privilege of exportation.

The security will be fifty per cent in excess of the loan in order to give advantage to lenders, and promote the speedy return of their money with fair opportunity of profit. Those who elect to take cotton at once in payment shall receive the same at the rate of fifteen cents per pound with the right of exportation, free from all restrictions and conditions except the duty of one eighth of one per cent per pound.

The cotton will be delivered in Georgia, Alabama, or Mississippi, at the option of the lender, at some place convenient for the exportation thereof. The Secretary requests prompt responses from institutions and persons liable to the tax imposed by the act, in order that the collection of the tax of one fourth may be arrested, if the required sum (three millions) be successfully raised.

It is said that we lost in Columbia 5,000 ounces of quinine, and 150 pounds of opium. Soldiers have been selling the former on the streets of Charlotte for five dollars a pound.

ADVERTISING RATES.

THREE DOLLARS per square (12 lines or less) for the first insertion, and [illegible] for every subsequent insertion.

Obituary notices, Resolutions adopted by Orders, Societies, &c. or anything of a personal nature will be inserted as advertisements, and charged accordingly. The money must accompany them at about 25 cents a line.

A THRILLING SCENE IN WISE'S BRIGADE.

An interesting scene occurred near the camp of the Wise Brigade a few days ago. Private John Dickerson, Company A, 59th Virginia regiment, had been sentenced to be shot. The day fixed for the execution was the 1st of March, at 2 o'clock, p. m. The Richmond *Enquirer* gives the following particulars of the affair:

The prisoner was brought out to the lines. A detail of a lieutenant and six men was ordered. The officer was instructed not to have their pieces loaded, to blindfold the prisoner and place him ten paces in front of the firing party—a guard at five paces on each side—the men at shoulder arms.

Gen. Wise then addressed those of the brigade assembled.

Comrades! We are assembled to witness the execution of this prisoner for the crime of desertion. It is painful to every good heart, and ought to touch and reform the worst. I am informed that a question has arisen, especially raised by one of the base wretches who deserted the picket line two nights ago, whether a deserter ought to be fired upon by his comrades. You now see what is the just sentence of the country by the judgment of a fair and honorable court martial. It is the sentence of law, and the law which condemns the deserter to death is in accordance with the universal and uniform sentiment of civilized or savage, in war. It is just, and called for by the moral sense of mankind, because it is necessary to the safety of the lives and liberty and defence of every people and of every army. Self-preservation demands it. And now, instead of pointing our guns at the foe in front, we have to turn their aim upon a wretch in the rear, who has basely deserted his country in her time of peril. And let me say to you then, nothing could be more pernicious than to raise a question about the justice or humanity of firing upon a deserter. If any officer or private dares, in future, to raise or discuss that question in this brigade, I will, if brought to my knowledge, arrest and cause him to be tried for his life; and, in my judgment, he deserves to be shot.

Turning then to the prisoner, Gen. Wise addressed him as follows:

Private Dickerson! Your native State Virginia, invaded by a brutal foe, seeking to deny her rights, to dishonor her sovereignty and to enslave her people, called upon her sons to take up arms for her defence. You did not volunteer to go to the camp, but remained at your ease with your family and friends at home until the enemy forced your mother State, in which that home is protected, to compel, by an act of conscription, her unwilling and ungrateful sons to go to the front to assist her dutiful defenders. You, a young man, in good health, sound and vigorous, were one of the conscripts. You were sent to the camp of instruction, were clothed, fed and armed, and then assigned to Co. A, 59th regiment of Virginia. With other conscripts, by order of your brigade commander, you were placed on light duty, such work as you were accustomed to, to cultivate vegetables for your comrades. You were in no danger, you broke no rest, you suffered no hardship, and were fed and clothed and cared for much better than the soldier on duty. From this state and condition, without ever fronting the foe, or marching far, or even standing guard, you deserted the standard of your country. A mother called to you, a son, for assistance against the outrages of ruffians, and you basely fled from the defence of her sacred person and honor. For that you have justly been sentenced to be shot, and we are now assembled to witness your execution. May God have mercy on your soul. He then turned to the Lieutenant and said: "Lieutenant, I turn the prisoner over to you."

The Lieutenant then proceeded:

"Attention! Ready!" paused, and said, "Recover arms!"

Affecting that there was some mistake, Gen. Wise turned to the officer and commanded:

"Cease the execution. He deserves to die, but his country, in her magnanimous clemency, mercifully spares his forfeited life. By General Orders Nos. 2 and 4, the great and good Commander-in-Chief proclaims an amnesty by which this culprit, unworthy of mercy, is graciously pardoned. Unbind his eyes, release him, and see that he is sent to his company."

An involuntary shout arose from the troops assembled. The prisoner rushed to General Wise, clasped him around the neck, and exclaimed: "Oh! General Wise, General Wise! I am so much obliged to you! I will stand by you as long as I live! I will never desert you again!"

The ceremony was impressive, and had a very good effect upon the brigade present and upon the prisoner.

NEGRO TROOPS.

The orders from the Adjutant General relative to the recruiting of colored troops in the Confederacy says that officers will be assigned or appointed from each State charged with the enrollment and disposition of all recruits. No slave will be accepted as a recruit unless with the owners consent by a written instrument confirming as far as he may the rights of a freed man. The appointment of officers to companies to be formed of recruits will be made by the President. Officers employed on recruiting service are enjoined to be provident and considerate and to give humane attention to whatever concerns the health, comfort and discipline of the troops, to be uniform in the observance of kindness and forbearance in their treatment of them—especially to protect them from injustice and oppression.

The New York "Herald's" Charleston correspondent found "Sumter stronger than when we (the Federals) fired the first gun against it." What a testimony to Confederate science, endurance and courage!

The People's Press.

THE RIVER PATH.

No bird-song floated down the hill,
The tangled bank below was still;

No rustle from the birchen stem,
No ripple from the water's hem.

The dusk of twilight round us grew,
We felt the falling of the dew;

For, from us, ere the day was done,
The wooded hills shut out the sun.

But on the river's furthest side
We saw the hill-tops glorified,—

A tender glow, exceeding fair,
A dream of day without its glare.

With us the damp, the chill, the gloom;
With them the sunset's rosy bloom;

While dark, through willowy vistas seen,
The river rolled in shade between.

From out the darkness where we trod
We gazed upon those hills of God,

Whose light seemed not of moon or sun.
We spake not, but our thought was one.

We paused, as if from that bright shore
Beckoned our dear ones gone before;

And stilled our beating hearts to hear
The voices lost to mortal ear;

Sudden our pathway turned from night;
The hills swung open to the light;

Through their green gates the sunshine showed,
A long, slant splendor downward flowed.

Down glade and glen and bank it rolled;
It bridged the shaded stream with gold;

And borne on piers of mist, allied
The shadowy with the sunlit side!

"So," prayed we, "when our feet draw near
The river dark with mortal fear,

And the night cometh chill with dew,
O, Father!—let thy light break through!

So let the hills of doubt divide,
So bridge with faith the sunless tide!

So let the eyes that fail on earth
On thy eternal hills look forth;

And in thy beckoning angels know
The dear ones whom we loved below!"

John G. Whittier.

PROMISCUOUS FORAGERS NON-PLUSSED BY A WOMAN.

A Mississippi correspondent of the Mobile Register narrates the annexed incident of the war:

One of the regiments of Cavalry in this section has the reputation of being a hard regiment. They have always depredated without mercy or feeling on every one who happened in their path. One evening of last fall they stopped on the plantation of Mrs. S., an old lady living in Cherokee county. She has always been one of the truest patriots and kindest-hearted women to our sick and wounded soldiers, making her house a welcome home to them, but she is easily aroused and vengeful on those who steal from her or impose on her good nature. On the evening mentioned, while she was preparing supper for a number of our worn-out and straggling barefoots and sick, her negro came into the house and told her that the lot was full of cavalry, who were taking all of her corn and fodder. She hurried out and witnessed in a moment the extent of the pillage. The fellows were cursing furiously, riding about here and there, and despoiling her of the last particle of forage. Instantly she took up a large stick of fat pine and lighted it, then dashed into their midst, and began poking it into the fodder the men had fastened on their horses. In a few moments the singed and maddened animals and scorched riders were mingling in wild confusion, knocking each other over, jumping and rearing and setting fire to the others, while their riders were cursing and yelling and shouting and burning in all quarters. A panic struck them, and as they rushed furiously down the road, the blazing fodder and dropping fire flying behind them and beside them, presented a fearful, yet most ludicrous scene.

In a few moments the old lady returned to the house and proceeded with her duties with an air of satisfaction that words could not express. Next morning General F. visited her, and told her she had done so handsome a deed the night before that he owed her his many thanks; that she had attacked, dispersed and routed three hundred of the biggest rascals in his command. He told her that numbers of the horses had their hair completely singed off and that a great many of the men were badly burned—some had only half a whisker; others were completely scorched, the hair on their heads and faces completely gone; others with their clothes half burned, and one fellow had the legs and seat of his breeches entirely burned off, and the man himself was unable to sit. He thanked her, hoping the lesson would be a good one. She answered that she hoped it would; that a soldier was always welcome to the hospitalities of her home, and could have all she had if they ask for it; but for thieves she had nothing, and did not regret that she had taught them a lesson.

NOVEL PROPOSITION TO THE WOMEN OF THE SOUTH.—We copy the following from the Mobile *Evening News*. The writer has probably forgotton the first part of the 11th chapter of 1st Corinthians—especially the 15th verse:

BATTLE HOUSE, Feb. 25.

Messrs Editors:

I propose to pay the Confederate debt. Now don't smile ye "lords of creation," at us poor women, for though we have encouraged you by our smiles, even while we suffered, and given you the reins and urged you to die for liberty, yet, after all, you have gotten us into a dreadful scrape; and now that the ship is drifting at random, we venture, albeit through the veil of modesty, to speak.

There are two million women over twelve years of age, in the Confederacy—some heads have one and some three to four braids of hair—say they will average two; therefore, there are about four million braids—worth, in Europe, ten dollars each in gold, which gives forty millions in gold, and in Confederate money two billions—nearly double our present indebtedness.

A ship loaded with this precious traffic might make hairbreadth escapes, but angels would guard it (by Gen. Maury's permission) and land it safely at Havre! All Europe would purchase at a speculative price. Many braids—offerings on the altar of liberty—would bring in Paris, labelled with the name of the donor, thousands at auction? Our debt would be a mere circumstance to the amount realized; and I propose that every loyal woman in the South send forthwith her hair, tied with a ribbon and labelled with her name, to Madame Levert, in Mobile. Here's mine, and two braids. Let every patriotic woman's head be shingled—a drop of whose blood of father, brother, son or lover has been shed, and even the vilest foe will stand abashed in her presence. Our devotion and patriotism will be recorded by our children, and all nations will honor us.

DELILAH.
A niece of James Madison.

[From the Richmond Sentinel.]

THE NEW TAX LAW.

We publish in another column the text of the new tax law. It will be acceptable to the reader to have a synopsis of its provisions presented in plainer phrase. We are indebted for the following to a gentleman who had an active part in the passage of the law.

The tax law of the present session imposes for the year 1865, taxes as follows:

1. Upon the value of all property, real and personal, not expressly exempted or taxed at a different rate, eight per cent. The property to be assessed on the basis of the market value of the same or similar property in the neighborhood where assessed in the year 1860. The property and assets of corporations, associations and joint stock companies, whether incorporated or not, taxed in the same manner and to the same extent as the property and assets of individuals, to be paid by the corporations or joint stock companies. Banks not to be taxed on deposits of money to the credits of others. Stocks or shares in corporations, associations or joint stock companies not to be taxed as income.

2. Upon the amount of all gold or silver coin, and upon the amount of all moneys held abroad, or bills of exchange drawn therefor, promissary notes, rights, credits and securities payable in foreign countries, and upon the specie value of all gold dust, or gold and silver bullion, twenty per cent.

3. Upon the value of gold and silver wares, plate, jewels, jewelry and watches, assessed upon the basis of the market value of such property in 1860, ten per cent.

4. Upon the amount of all moneys except those held abroad, bank bills, Treasury notes, and other paper issued as currency, on hand or on deposit on the day of the approval of the act, five per cent.

5. Upon the amount of all solvent credits, except those held abroad, five per cent. Bonds and stocks issued by the Confederate States or any State, and all loans to the government of the Confederate States are exempted from taxation except as the *interest* thereon, which is taxed as income. This income tax not to apply to bonds or stocks exempted by law from taxation.

6. "Upon profits made by buying and selling merchandize, effects or property of any description, or money, gold or silver, stocks credit or obligations of any kind, at any time between January 1, 1865, and January 1866, ten per cent. in addition to the tax on such profits as income. The profits to be ascertained by the difference between the price paid in Confederate Treasury notes, including all costs and charges, and price realized in the same currency. If the objects of the sale were purchased at any time since January 1, 1863, this additional tax to attach on the profits realized on the sale thereof in 1865.

7. Upon the amount of profits exceeding 25 per cent, made during the year 1865, by any bank or banking company, insurance or other joint stock company, a tax of twenty five per cent. This tax to apply to individuals or partnerships as well as to corporations—individuals and partnerships that have not been assessed or have not paid for the year 1864 the tax of 25 per cent, imposed on the excess of profits over 25 per cent, for that year, to pay the same in 1865.

8. The property, income and moneys of hospitals, asylums, churches, schools, colleges, and charitable institutions, are exempt from taxation. Property within the lines of the enemy is exempted from taxation so long as it remains within such lines, but income derived therefrom is taxed as income under existing laws.

9. The following are exempted from taxation: Property to each head of a family to the value of five hundred dollars; for each minor child one hundred dollars; for each son in the army or navy, or who has died in the service, five hundred dollars. The property of every soldier, or of a soldier's widow, or orphan family of minors, to the value of one thousand dollors. Said exemptions not to apply where the property, exclusive of household furniture, exceeds one thousand dollars in value.

Household furniture where the value does not exceed $300 on the basis of the value of 1860, wearing apparel, goods manufactured by any person for the use and consumption of his family, including slaves, poultry, fruit, and the products of gardens where said poultry, fruit and products are raised for the family of the producer and not for sale; corn, bacon and other agricultural products which were produced in 1864 and necessary for the tax payer's family, including his slaves, during the present year and in his possession on the day of the approval of the act, are exempted from taxation.

10. Taxes on property for the year 1865 are to be assessed as on the day of the passage of this act and to be due and collected on the first of June next, or as soon thereafter as practicable. The additional taxes on profits for 1865 to be assessed and collected according to the provisions of existing laws. All the taxes imposed by this act, as well as the taxes on incomes and profits and the specific taxes and taxes on sales of the existing laws, are to be paid in Confederate Treasury notes, or in certificates of indebtedness, provided that at least one half be paid in the notes.

11. Any tax payer allowed, under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, to pay his taxes in advance.

12. The provision of the act of the 17th Feb. 1864, which allowed the assessed tax on property employed in agriculture, to be credited by the tax in kind, is repealed; that where income from property was taxed the property itself should be exempted is also repealed.

13. The Secretary of the Treasury on the recommendation of boards of police, county courts or other county, district, or parish tribunals is authorized to suspend the collection of taxes in those districts where depredations have been committed by the enemy, in the case of individuals whose resources have so seriously damaged or destroyed as to render the payment of taxes impossible or oppressive.

To all the taxes above specified, an addition of one-eighth of the amount is made in each case—to be paid in treasury notes and applied to the payment of the increased compensation of the soldier.

The taxes for 1865 may, therefore, be summed up as follows:

On all property (except foreign credits, coin &c.,) 8 per cent. on the valuation of 1860.—On coin and foreign credits, 20 per cent., and on bullion, plate, jewelry, &c., 10 per cent.

One tenth of all the productions of the soil, as established by the present law of tax in kind.

On the income from property not employed in agriculture, the rates prescribed by the existing laws.

No abatement of the property tax in the case of agriculturists because of the tithe tax, and no abatement in the case of other property holders because of the income tax. Agriculturists pay no income tax.

[illegible] taxes on incomes, salaries, &c., continued. Exemptions [illegible] specified above.

Five per cent. on all solvent credits, bonds and stocks, the bonds of States and the bonds, stocks and loans to the Confederate States to be taxed upon the interest as income but not upon principal.

Ten per cent. additional to income tax on profits made by dealing in property, money, bonds, stocks, &c., in 1865, or in 1864, which are not already paid.

Twenty five per cent. on property exceeding 25 per cent. made in 1865 by banks, corporations, individuals or partnerships, &c., to be paid in like manner.

This tax to be collected also for 1864 of those who may not have paid the same.

An addition of one-eighth [illegible] everyone, except the tax in kind, to be applied to pay the soldiers.

The person who is liable for the taxes and responsible for their payment is the one who holds or owns the property on the day of the passage of the act.

MOB VIOLENCE.

From what we have written in another article, it will be seen how distinctly we condemn any purpose or intention by any persons to injure or incommode any citizen by acts of mob violence. We understand that some of the citizens of Raleigh are concerned about their persons and property, because of apprehensions that such purpose exists among portions of the soldiers. We do not believe there is any such intention. No good and brave soldier will engage in any lawless enterprise, on the contrary, he owes it to the laws of the land, and his own honor, to frown upon any combination for an illegal purpose, whatever may be his feelings towards or his opinion of the person against whom they are leveled. If such apprehensions are reasonably entertained, it is the duty of the city authorities to take steps to protect the threatened persons, and the measures should correspond with the extent of the threats and the probability of their being put into execution. Every good citizen will readily bear his part in defending his fellow citizen from violence and his property from depredation, without regard to his prejudices, convictions or animosities. And we are sure that either on the application of the Mayor, in anticipation of any violent conduct, or on the application of an individual who may feel himself or family or property to be in danger of molestation, that the military authorities will establish a guard to see order and peace preserved, and quiet the apprehension of the citizens—and this course we would recommend to the city authorities in the interest of the public, as well as individual citizens.

* * * * * * * * * *

But, while we look with an eye of extreme regard to these transcendant interests, and sink individual rights to the level of such a demand as necessity may make upon them, we confine ourselves strictly to governmental action under the authority of law, and we wholly repudiate, condemn and reprobate the assumption of authority, by mobs or combinations of persons. A lawless aggression upon individual persons, or their property, is a crime against society which every man should resist, not only for himself, but for his neighbor; and this, whether he and his neighbor agree or not, and notwithstanding he may deem his neighbor to be a very improper person.

Nothing we repeat, will justify mob violence. To engage in such is cowardly and criminal. We trust that our brave soldiers, strictly regarding their own honor, will scrupulously abstain themselves, and as scrupulously check in others any disposition to acts of revenge or indignation, but that they will show their fidelity to their government by a strict maintenance of the rights of its citizens.—*Confederate.*

From the Christian Observer.

IN MEMORIAM OF W. J. P.

(Mortally wounded and died October 19th, 1864, in Virginia.)

"We asked life of Thee, and Thou gavest it him, even length of days forever and ever."
Psalm xxi: 4.

Saviour, we came to Thee,
And we asked life for one beset by ill,
That thou would'st shield him from all harm and ill
Our wavering hearts with trust,
Speaking, as erst
On Galilee's tossed sea,
"PEACE, BE YE STILL."

Saviour, Thou heardst our prayer,
And gav'st—NOT what we asked; not lengthened days
Of tedious pilgrim paths through desert ways;
No gleams of earthly bliss,
Not this—not this,
But life, serene and fair,
'Mid heavenly rays!

There, in that peaceful land,
By the still waters and in pastures green,
'Midst glories by no mortal eye e'er seen,
E'er heard by mortal ear,
Where pain, nor tear,
Nor war's stern ruthless hand,
Have ever been.

In that calm land of love,
Where sword and cross are changed for CROWN and PALM;
Where earthly wounds are healed by Gilead's balm,
Amidst the ransomed throng,
To swell the song
Of happy saints above,
"WORTHY, THE LAMB!"

There Thou did'st grant him life,
That "hidden life" in Thee, that calm repose,
The "rest" ordained for thine elect, which knows
Can never break or mar,
Oh, better far
Than fondest wishes, rife
With earth-born woes.

"FOREVER WITH THE LORD!"
Soon in that sinless home, 'neath life's blest tree!
In bowers more fair than Eden's—by that sea
Of crystal near the throne,
We too, shall own
'TWAS BEST TO TRUST THY WORD,
AMEN, SO LET IT BE!

Forsyth County, N. C., January, 1865.

Parson Brownlow, "Governor" elect of Tennessee, has been awarded $25,000 in a suit for damages inflicted by imprisonment and persecution at the hands of certain prominent rebels of Knoxville, which is to be assessed upon the property of Ramsey, Sneed and others, who were influential, in the early days of the rebellion, in getting the Parson into jail.

[*Yankee paper.*

THE ENEMY IN CAMDEN.—The *Carolinian* of the 18th says:

We learn that the enemy, while in Camden, burned all the buildings from McKain's drug store to the branch bank, and on the other side of the main street from Duker's corner to the new brick hotel. As in Columbia, the Yankees were intoxicated, and under its influence did many acts from the infliction of which citizens suffered who might have otherwise escaped.

DIED:

[illegible] 25th [illegible], aged 62 years, 9 months and 12 days. In his death the church has lost a useful member, the community a good citizen, and his widowed wife an affectionate husband.

May we, the living, imitate the many good examples he has left before us.

New Advertisements.

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, March 20th 1865.

General Orders,
No. 7.

THE MEDICAL BOARDS APPOINTED BY General Orders No. 3, will assemble, without delay, at the following named places, viz:

That for the 1st District at Jackson,
That for the 2d District at Enfield,
That for the 3d District at Smithfield,
That for the 4th District at Fayetteville,
That for the 5th District at Raleigh,
That for the 6th District at Greensboro',
That for the 7th District at Lexington,
That for the 8th District at Charlotte,
That for the 9th District at Statesville,
That for the 10th District at Asheville.

The Boards will give due notice to the several Counties of their respective Districts of the day on which they will meet, and they will continue in session for fifteen days, when they will adjourn and forward the reports required by General Orders No. 3. These reports will embrace the rank of the person examined.

II. All persons claiming exemption from duty in the Guard for Home Defence on account of mental or physical disability, will repair to the place of the meeting of the Board in their respective Districts, and report themselves for examination while the Board is in session. Those failing to do so without a good and sufficient reason will forfeit their claim to examination, and will be sent by the Commanding Officer of the Home Guard of their County to join the Class to which they would belong, if not exempted for physical disibility.

III. Dr. William L. Ledbetter is detailed as a member of the 4th District *vice* Dr. W. C. McDuffie, who is hereby relieved from said Board.

By order of GOV. VANCE:
R. C. GATLIN,
Adjutant General.

All papers in the State copy one time and send bills to Adjutant General's Office.

NOTICE.

I WILL attend at the Court-House in Winston, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 10th, 11th and 12th of April next, for the purpose of receiving Taxes from delinquent tax payers, for tithes of 1863, and the 5 per cent. tax on agricultural lists, and tax on sales for the quarter ending 31st of March, 1865.

Messrs. Sides and Richmond will also attend with me for the purpose of receiving Gross sale lists, &c.

I will receive taxes at my office, at home, up to the 10th of April.

WILL. FLYNT, Collector.
March 23d, 1865. [40-tf.] 38th District.

HORSE STOLEN!

STOLEN, on the night of the 11th inst., from my stable in Davidson County, N. C., near High Point, a gray mare, lightly dappled, supposed to be fifteen or sixteen hands high, eight years old this Spring. The "frog" of her fore feet is nearly gone and she has some warts or knots about her nose and eyes, and her movements slow or lazy.

I will give $200 reward for her delivery to me.

JOSHUA HEDGECOCK.
March 23, 1865. 40-1m.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, N. C.,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, March 17th, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 6.

I. All militia officers and officers of the Guard for Home Defence of whatever grade, except the officers of the 2nd Class of the Guard for Home Defence, residing in the Counties of Stokes, Yadkin, Davie, Rowan, Cabarrus, Mecklenburg, Lincoln, Gaston and Cleaveland, and in all the counties east of said counties, will repair to this city without delay and report to this office prepared for sixty days service in the Field.

This order includes all officers who claim exemption under the acts of the Legislature ratified Feb. 7th, 1865, and all officers exempted by the II Paragraph, General Orders Number 2, present series.

II. The election of all persons of the 1st Class to office in the 2nd Class of the Guard for Home Defence, is declared void. All such persons will join their proper companies in the first class without delay.

By order of GOV. VANCE:
R. C. GATLIN, Adjutant General.
March 23, -1t.

All papers in the State publish once and send bills to the Adjutant General's Office.

HEAD QUARTERS,
Second Class Home Guards,
Forsyth Co. N. C., March 11th, 1865.

ALL persons claiming exemption from Home Guard duty in the 2nd Class Home Guards, on account of *disability*, will attend at the Court House, in Winston, on the 31st day of March and the 1st day of April, 1865, to go before the State Medical Board, for the 6th Congressional District, for examination.

All those who fail to attend, will be placed in the first class.

P. E. LIGHT, Captain Commanding Company 2nd Class, H. G.

One More Call.

THE Tax Collector, Wm. Flynt, Esq. has repeatedly called upon all those who last year furnished their Tithes to Millers, District Agents, &c., and who had not presented the papers to Mr Gray, as Tithe Agent, or myself as County Commissioner, to do so at once,—and yet it is not done by all.

Some who have delivered Grain to District Agents or Millers, may be charged as delinquents and I cannot help them out if they will not come forward with their receipts; and unless they do at once report the fact to me (such as have not done so) I consider myself blameless, if they have to pay the forfeiture.

E. A. VOGLER,
County Commissioner.
Salem, March 16th, 1865. 45-tf

WANTED,

IMMEDIATELY, some wagons to haul SALT from Greensborough,—pay in Salt.

E. A. VOGLER.
Salem, N. C., March 15, 1865.

For Hire,

TEN NEGRO WOMEN, without encumbrance, for the balance of the year 1865. All can work in the field gathering Wheat, Hay, hoeing Corn, &c., and some can plough, and others can do all kinds of house work.

Hire will be received in produce only. For further information inquire at this Office. They will be delivered here on or before the [illegible] of April, 1865. 43-4t-pd.

State of North Carolina,
FORSYTH COUNTY.
Court of Equity, Fall Term, 1864.

William Crim and wife Jemima, and others,
vs.
Elizy Fulp, John Fulp, and Franklin Fulp and others.

Petition for Partition and Decree under account for rent, &c.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the aforesaid defendants, Elizy Fulp, John Fulp and Franklin Fulp, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the People's Press, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, notifying said defendants to appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the County of Forsyth, at the Court-house in Winston, on the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1865, to plead, answer or demur to this petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso as to them, and the cause set down for hearing ex parte as to them.

Witness, D. H. Starbuck, Clerk and Master of the Court of Equity at Office, this the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday in September, A. D. 1864.

D. H. STARBUCK, C. M. E.
Feb. 16, 1865. 41-6t.

A List of Letters

remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., Feb. 15, 1865.

Mrs. Mary W. Best, J. B. Bodenhammer, Mrs. Nancy Bodenhammer, Miss Sarah Boils, Capt. A. C. Branscom 2, George C Campbell, Miss Louisa Cook, Miss Lavinia David, Mrs. Eliza A. Dunman, Mrs. Jane Haley 2, Henry Harmon, Elizabeth Henderson, Miss. Alla Hiere, E. J. Hine, Mrs A. Lily, Miss Elizabeth Long, Mrs. Jane Marion, Mrs. M. J. Marion, Seargent J. J. Petree, Miss Sallie E. Pledger, Mrs Phebe S. Richards, C. Sanders, Miss Martha J. Shields, Miss Annie S. Slade, Mrs. Elizabeth Snider, John H. Stegdon, Miss Charlotty Thugs, Mrs. Eliza Teague, John A. Vest, Wm. H. Wesson, Mrs. Julia A. Wright.

Persons calling for any of the above named letters will please say they are advertised.

C. A. KEEHLN, P. M.
Feb 15th, 1865.

ENROLLING OFFICE, FORSYTH CO.,
WINSTON, N. C., Jan'y 21st, 1865.

THE FOLLOWING CIRCULAR HAS BEEN received at this Office and is published for the information of those concerned.

W. A. ALBRIGHT,
Lt. & E. O. for Forsyth Co.

CONSCRIPT OFFICE,
RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 24th, 1865.

Circular, No. 2.

1. The attention of all officers in Enrolling service is called to the following extract from General Orders No. 1, Adj't and Inspector General's Office, series of 1865:

ADJUTANT & INSPECTOR GEN'S OFFICE,
Richmond, January 6th, 1865.

General Orders,
No. 1.

1. Soldiers furloughed, who fail on their return home to report to the nearest Enrolling Officer, as required by Paragraph II, General Orders, No. 141, (1863) will forfeit their furloughs, be arrested by Enrolling Officers, and returned to their commands as absentees without leave. Commanding officers will express this requirement and penalty upon the face of all furloughs thus issued.

II. When extensions of leaves or furloughs shall have been once recommended under Paragraph II, General Orders No. 157, (1863) Examining Boards will not recommend further extentions, except after a personal examination by one of the Board of the officer or soldier certified to be incapacitated for duty. Where, however, this is impracticable, the Board will call on the Enrolling Officer of the County, who will make the examination in person, or through a subordinate, and report to the Board the facts of the case—all of which will be embodied in the certificates, of recommendation.

* * * * * * *

VI. Commanders of armies and departments, and officers of the Conscript Bureau, will not molest employees of the Tax in Kind service, the officers of which will be held responsible that men between the ages of 18 and 45 years are not employed therein, unless exempt or detailed because of disability.

By order.
(Signed) S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

II. The provisions of the above order being perfectly plain it is scarcely necessary to issue any additional instructions upon it.

Enrolling officers will execute strictly the directions of Paragraph I.

The special attention of Examining Boards, as well as Enrolling Officers, is called to Paragraph II, directing the mode of proceeding in the cases of officers and soldiers unable to appear in person before the Board.

By order of the Commandant,
E. J. HARDIN, Adj't.
Feb. 9, 1865. 40-tf.

ADJ'T AND INSPECTOR GEN'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, September 11, 1863.

General Orders,
No. 122.

* * * * *

III. The following act of Congress is published for the information of all concerned:

"Every person, not subject to the Rules and Articles of war, who shall procure or entice a soldier of the Confederate States to desert, or who shall PURCHASE FROM ANY SOLDIER HIS ARMS, UNIFORM, CLOTHING OR ANY PART THEREOF, shall upon legal conviction, be fined at the discretion of the Court having cognizance of the same in any sum not exceeding three hundred dollars, and be imprisoned not exceeding one year.

By order of the Secretary of War.
(Signed,) S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

HEAD QUARTERS RESERVE N. C.
Raleigh, February 10, 1865.

Official.
JNO. W. HINSDALE,
A. A. General.

State papers copy seven times. Feb. 16-11

HEADQ'RS RESERVE, N. C.
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, Dec. 14, 1864.

General Order,
No. 4.

I. MAJOR C. S. STRINGFELLOW Assistant Adjutant General C. S. P. A. will relieve Capt. Jno. W. Hinsdale, Assistant Adjutant General of Reserves of N. C. and the latter officer will proceed to join the 3d Regiment Reserves N. C., as its Colonel, he having been duly elected to that office on the 3rd of January, 1865.

The Lieutenant General Commanding, in taking leave of Colonel Hindsdale, tenders his warm congratulations on his promotion, and earnestly hopes that the intelligence, zeal and gallantry which has characterized his service as a Staff officer may be matured by experience into greater usefulness in his new and more extended sphere.

(Signed) H. H. HOLMES,
Lt. Gen'l Comd'g.

CHAS S. STRINGFELLOW,
Maj. & A. A. Gen'l.
Feb 23-4t-7.
* * State papers copy seven times.

Schedule of Prices for North Carolina

THE Commissioners of Appraisement for the State of North Carolina present their schedule of prices to govern purchasing agents for the next sixty days with rates considerably advanced in consequence of the advance by [illegible] of the Government in the prices paid [illegible]

[illegible]

Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day,	20 00
Hire of six horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	36 00
Hire of six horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day,	24 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner, per day,	6 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per day	4 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by himself per month	110 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per month,	65 00
Hire of horse, per day,	4 00

The Commissioners respectfully suggest that if it be found practical, the producer should be allowed to retain a fourth part of their surplus, to be sold at market rates, to pay for their [illegible] plantation supplies, when they have to purchase at high market prices. The community [illegible] upon the farmers to bring forward their [illegible] so necessary to the support of the army in their immediate front, and which alone will prevent the loss to the enemy of all their crops, stock, negroes, &c., &c. The commissioners would also recommend that the impressment should be universal and uniform, leaving out no one.

*No officer or agent shall impress the necessary supplies which any person may have for the consumption of himself, his family, employees, slaves, or to carry on his ordinary mechanical, manufacturing or agricultural employments.

The next meeting of the Board will be held in the Senate Chamber in the City of Raleigh, on Monday the 2nd day of April next, unless sooner changed. Impressing agents must furnish good and satisfactory reasons for disapproval on appeals, or the award of local appraisers will be approved. All communications should be addressed to the Secretary of the Board, Raleigh North Carolina.

H. K. BURGWYN,
(Signed) Garysburg, N. C.
R. V. BLACKSTOCK,
[illegible], N. C.
Commissioners of Appraisement for the State of N. C.
Raleigh, Feb. 6, 1865.

People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

VOL. XIV. NO. 48.

THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1865.

AN EXCITING WEEK.—News reached this place, on Saturday last, that Stoneman's cavalry, in force, were moving in this direction, from Caldwell county, where they had burnt the cotton factory belonging to R. L. Patterson & Co.

Later information located the enemy in Yadkin county, at Jonesville and Yadkinville, some 4,500 strong, 500 having crossed the Yadkin river.

The raiders were next reported at Rockford and Mt. Airy, and back again to within six miles of Hamptonville. Considerable excitement naturally pervaded this community, and at this writing, Tuesday evening, we know nothing definite of the whereabouts of Stoneman's forces.

It is rumored that all the cotton factories in his route were destroyed in Iredell, Yadkin and Surry; but we have no particulars, and nothing definite.

THE LATEST.—From the latest information we have, late Tuesday night, it is supposed that Stoneman has left Mt. Airy in the direction of Hillsville, with the object of getting in the rear of our forces in Western Virginia.

We believe thirty miles is the nearest point the enemy approached this place.

THE VERY LATEST.—Mr. E. T. Clemmons, who was on a trip to Wytheville, returned on Wednesday noon, and his faithful servant 'Ike,' who accompanied him, informs us they encountered Stoneman's raiders just beyond Mt. Airy, where Mr. Clemmons and servant were taken prisoners, but were both subsequently released. The Yankees took Mr. Clemmon's horses, however, and gave him others in exchange. The contents of the wagon, salt, leather, &c., were not interfered with.

The Yankees endeavored to persuade "Ike" to go with them, offering him wages, one of Mr. Clemmons' best horses, saddle and bridle, gun and pistol, and his freedom, but he remained faithful and returned with his master home.

Stoneman was close upon a Confederate wagon train, and was moving in the direction of Hillsville, the copper and lead mines. They told "Ike" they would be in Salisbury in about two weeks.

The machinery of Brower's factory was destroyed, but the building not burnt.

We are indebted to Col. John H. White for a perusal of the New York *Herald* of March 22d. The tone of the *Herald* is sanguine of the subjugation of the South, at no distant day, and, of course, presents its own side of the picture.

We notice from the prices current that the prime necessaries of life, and other articles, are double old prices, in gold, while other articles, of Southern production, command a very high figure, comparatively.

MORE PEACE RUMORS.

The New York *Herald* of the 30th says:

We believe that the visit of the President to the armies of James River is of more importance than generally considered. Since he has been there a council has been held, in which Lincoln, Grant, Sherman, Meade, Ord, Sheridan, and other Military Chiefs participated.—After it broke up a general movement in front of Richmond began.

A Washington telegram to the "Herald" says that Gen. Lee has renewed his request for a military Convention to settle matters, and agree upon terms for a cessation of hostilities and the establishment of peace. The best informed officers here regard immediate peace as almost beyond doubt. Rumor of another Peace Convention has received additional confirmation from the fact that Seward has gone to James River to join Lincoln.

We have lost all confidence in rumors of peace negotiations. If any of our readers still see hopes of peace in that direction, their vision is keener than ours.

☞ It is rumored that Richmond and Petersburg have been evacuated. We give this merely as rumor—nothing official.

☞ Owing to indisposition among our hands, we have been compelled to curtail the dimensions of our sheet.

The Latest News.

Sherman's, Schofield's and Terry's forces are said to be still at Goldsboro', reorganizing. Gen. Johnston's forces are also in that vicinity. Nothing known of Sherman's intended movement.

FROM PETERSBURG.—On the 30th of March a fight has been progressing all day in Dinwiddie, near Hatcher's Run, 8 miles from Petersburg. Nothing official, but a report, up to five o'clock, which is deemed reliable, states that three furious assaults were repulsed. At half past two the enemy came up in overwhelming numbers and drove Bushrod Johnson's Division a mile and a half. The Confederates were then reinforced, which turned the tide of battle, and we drove the enemy with great slaughter to and beyond their original position of the morning. The ground was strewed with dead and dying, and seven hundred prisoners are reported sent to the rear.

The affair of Wednesday night, for roar of cannon and musketry, which lasted two hours, exceed anything ever heard in this vicinity.

It turns out that both belligerents conceived the idea that they were being charged behind their works, when, in fact, neither had left their intrenchments. Hence the prodigal expenditure of ammunition. It was one of the most novel events of this remarkable war.

Loss small on our side and not supposed to be large with the enemy.

FROM MOBILE.—On the 28th March there was heavy skirmishing at Spanish Fort. On the 29th, fighting continued all day in and around Spanish Fort. One of the enemy's monitors was sunk by a shot from the fort. Forty-seven vessels of all classes were in sight.

MOBILE, April 1.—The enemy have invested Spanish Fort on the east and erected a heavy battery South of the fort, from which he keeps up a steady fire. They erected a battery on Thursday night on the bay, on Minette, cutting off all communication with the fort by steamers from the city. Batteries Huger and Tracy opened on it, and, with the aid of another battery, silenced it this morning. The enemy this morning moved up towards Blakely and it is expected they will attack the place to-morrow. At sunset yesterday evening, Capt. Watson, of Gen. Gibson's Staff, and Lieut. A. C. Newton, 4th La., headed a sortie of fifteen men from Spanish Fort and succeeded in driving back the enemy's advance, killing several and capturing one Captain and 21 men. Storm has been very heavy all the week. The enemy has made no impression on our works. Our losses slight and that of the enemy heavy, we having advantage of position.

ANOTHER CIRCULAR FROM SECRETARY TRENHOLM.—RICHMOND, March 31.—A Circular from Secretary Trenholm, relative to donations to the Treasury, is published. He says the enemy is gathering strength for a supreme effort for our subjugation. We are called upon, by every consideration of wisdom and patriotism, to bring forth the entire resources of the country to meet the approaching struggle, [illegible] the deficiencies felt in the inadequacy of the public revenue. There is neither dishonor nor danger in making this frank avowal to an intelligent and patriotic people. They will understand the difficulty if not the impossibility of executing the financial scheme in our present circumstances, and be willing to bear the trials that result as part of the cost of that liberty for which they have so freely shed their blood. The revenue from taxation is unequal to the whole demands of the year, nor can collection thereof be effected in time for immediate wants. The Treasury must, consequently, continue for some time to be straitened, and public creditors be inconvenienced under these circumstances, and it is not deemed incompatible with public dignity to accept the free will offerings of a generous and patriotic people.

EAST TENNESSEE.—A telegram from Richmond of the 27th says that the Bristol, Tenn., correspondent of the Richmond *Whig* says that Stoneman was at Mossy Creek on the 18th, with 4,000 cavalry, his destination supposed to be Salisbury, N. C.

Persons direct from Knoxville report the arrival there, from Chattanooga, of a large body of troops. North Carolina and Lynchburg seemed to be the theme of conversation among officers and men.

The New York *Tribune* of the 25th says that the 4th army corps, under Gen. Stanly, is reported to be on his way to Knoxville, to join in the Western Virginia campaign. Its strength is estimated from 15,000 to 18,000.

FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.—The Yankees burned, destroyed and evacuated Dalton several days ago.

Gen. Taylor has issued an order, that, in future, the field and line officers of all commands, in his Department, shall be held personally responsible for damages committed by their soldiers, upon public and private property.

Passengers going to the Southwest from North Georgia, will go by the way of Charlotte to Washington, Ga., thence by railroad.

From the North.

Late Northern papers say that fifteen thousand cavalry and mounted infantry left Eastport, Miss., a few days ago on a gigantic raid, with Mobile as the ultimate objective point.

A Washington telegram says, there is a double leaded article in Forney's Chronicle this morning, on peace and prosperity, of pardoning even the rebel leaders, in order to secure it, which attracts much attention as connected with the President's visit to the front.

Yankee accounts of the battle near Petersburg have been received. They say that our troops made a sudden assault capturing Fort Sanderson, but after a sharp contest the works were re-captured together with 1,600 prisoners, two battle flags and all the guns uninjured. Subsequently they claim the capture of 2,700 prisoners, and say that Grant estimates the Confederate loss at 3,000 killed and wounded; his own is put down at 800.

Winston Town Election.

On Monday last, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

MAYOR.—T. J. Wilson.

COMMISSIONERS.—N. S. Cook, J. D. Tavis, D. H. Starbuck, Ed. Spach, S. White and S. W. [illegible].

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.—The rejection of the amendment abolishing slavery in the United States by the Legislature of New Jersey, defeats that measure for the present, according to the admission of some of the Northern papers. Eighteen States have thus far ratified the amendment, and three have rejected it. Legislatures of the following States have ratified it: Illinois, Rhode Island, Michigan, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Massachusetts, West Virginia, Maine, Missouri, Ohio, Minnesota, Kansas, Indiana, Nevada, Louisana, and Wisconsin, all between the 1st and 24th of February. Delaware, Kentucky, and New Jersey have rejected it. The Legislatures of the following States have yet to vote upon it: Arkansas, Connecticut, California, Iowa, New Hampshire, Oregon, Tennessee, and Vermont. Three fourths of all the States are necessary to give effect to the amendment.

PLENTY OF PROVISIONS.—The Lynchburg *Republican*, under the caption of "Curious facts," has the following:

In his official report of his late raid to James River Sheridan says that he found provisions for man and beast in great abundance all along his march. This is a beautiful commentary upon the liberality and policy of some of our people. When Gen. Lee calls for provisions to feed his army, we are told that large sections of country have nothing and that this man and that have given them all, but when Yankee raiders come along they find meat houses and corn cribs or cellars filled with all abundance. How is this? How is it that some people prefer to feed our enemies to our friends?—prefer to have their provisions taken from them by Sheridan to giving them to Lee?

—the Conservative.

CASUALTIES IN 21ST N. C. REGIMENT.

Camp 21st N. C. Regiment, March [illegible] 1865.

MR. EDITOR:—I send you a list of casualties of the 21st Regiment which you will please insert in your paper, for the benefit of those who have friends and relatives in it.—Maj. James F. Beall commanding.

Field and Staff.—Wounded, Maj. J. F. Beall, hand. Missing, Sgt. Maj. W B [illegible].

Co. A, Capt. J. H. Miller commanding.—Wounded, Sgt. E A Harris, [illegible] arm severe; Privates W M Stewart, leg, severe, [illegible] Heddrick and Frank Heddrick, [illegible]; W Lenard, arm, flesh, John F Carrick, face, slight. Missing, Privates P H [illegible], Andrew Grubb, W N Lenex.

Co. B, [illegible] commanding.—Killed none. Wounded none. Privates A C Hamby, J J Smith, Samuel [illegible].

Co. D, R A Barrow, Commanding.—Killed none. Wounded [illegible] J W White, finger, slight. Missing, Privates William Hather, B Hendricks, W J Bunkley.

Co. F.—Killed none. Wounded none.—Missing, Privates James A Pepper, W W Southern, Willis James, Alexander Mounce.

Co. G, Capt. T B Gentry, commanding.—Killed none. Wounded, Corp'l [illegible], shoulder, slight; Privates T Tilston, leg, slight; Elisha Abbott, arm, slight; H P Fulton, leg, slight. Missing, Serg't G W Poindexter, Privates Gideon Furgnson, Thos. J. Leak, Thomas F. Leak, J M Tuttle, E K Fulton.

Co. H, Lieut. Cockerham commanding.—Killed none. Wounded 1st Serg't S H Carter, hand, severe; Private John Laffoon, arm, severe. Missing, Corp'l [illegible] and R P Cockerham, Privates [illegible] Martin Whitaker, John Hays, [illegible].

Co. I, Lieut. W. Carter, commanding.—Killed none. Wounded Serg't T. [illegible] Savage, hand, slight; Privates G Y Vaughn, thigh, severe; Levi Wise, thigh, flesh. Missing Corp. L H Wall, Privates A C Barr, J M Durham, R R Boyles, John Spainhower, Jacob Spainhower, Wesly Woodley, James Wall.

Co. K, Lieut. S D Newsome, commanding.—Killed Serg't D A Snider. Wounded Corp'l James Alspaugh, arm and side, severe; Privates Geo. Hill, foot, slight. Missing, Privates G A Pegram, James Talley, Robert Fisher, Frank Lashmit, C Finn.

Co. L, Lieut. J M Angel, commanding.—Killed none. Wounded, Lieut. J M Angel, right shoulder, severe. Private J W Joyse, supposed mortally. Missing J M O Angel.

Co. M, Lieut. John S Dick, commanding.—Killed, Privates C L Dimbeth, Isaac L Sheppard. Wounded, Serg't W H Rankin, right thigh broken; Privates C A Boon, head, severe; Jacob Cobb, thigh; Jacob Farrison, leg, slight; George Clapp, hand, slight. Missing John Friar.

Killed 3, wounded 28, missing, 41.—Total, 72.

T. B. GENTRY, Captain,
Commanding Regiment.

W. F. NELSON, Adj't.

NOTICE TO TAX LISTERS.

MR. EDITOR:—Since the publication of the notice in the "Press," last week, to tax listers and assessors, appointed by the County Court at March Term, 1865, I have received from the Comptroller the "Revenue Law," passed by the last Legislature. It will be seen from this law that there are to be no assessors this year and that real estate and slaves are to be given in at the same valuation as in 1863, except in certain cases. Our County Court not having received the late law, and seeing in some of the Raleigh papers that assessors and tax listers were appointed in that county, supposed it was according to law. But the County Court of Wake was mistaken, as will be seen in the 7th section of the Act. The margin reads, "District Boards of valuation," but the section itself mentions tax listers alone. It is plainly shown by the latter part of Sec. 12 that the Legislature did not intend an assessment by assessors, this year, as is also shown in the 14th section, "requiring the Clerks of the County Courts to furnish every tax-lister a copy of the last valuation by assessors of real estate and slaves."

As I handed you the Order of Court by request of the Sheriff, to be published, requesting the assessors to proceed in their duties according to law, without further notice, I now withdraw said notice, and they are released from the duties imposed, as there is no law for them to proceed to execute.

The following gentlemen are appointed the tax listers in the several Districts in Forsyth County, viz:

Winston District.—N. S Cook, Esq.,
Salem District.—C. L. Rights,
Little Creek District.—Thos. Spach, Esq.
Yadkin District.—John Blackburn.
Pfafftown District.—H. R Lehman, Esq.
Mill Creek Dist.—Thos. M. Hunter, Esq.
Richmond District.—Adam Snow, Esq.
Old Town District.—James Crews, Esq.
Buffalow District.—Joseph Wagoner, Esq.
Old Field Creek Dist.—J. E Matthews, Esq.
Middle Fork Dist.—Nathan Gurley, Esq.
Belew's Creek Dist.—Smith Linville, Esq.
Kernersville Dist.—Chas. Teague, Esq.
Bunker's Hill Dist.—Z. J. Stafford, Esq.
Abbott's Creek Dist.—A. Pitts, Esq.
South Fork Dist.—W. W. Thornton.
Waughtown Dist.—P. E. Light, Esq.

They will give ten days notice and proceed to take in the lists of all the taxable property in their respective districts within the last 20 working days in April next, and make a return of their lists to the Clerk of the County Court on or before the 2nd Monday of May, though the Clerk would be glad to receive the lists sooner if they can be completed, as he has only till the 25th of June to furnish a list with the amount of each person's taxes to the Sheriff.

I have a copy of the revenue law for each of the district tax listers, and also a copy of the last assessment, and will have, I suppose, by our Superior Court, from the Comptroller, the blank lists. Those listers who do not receive any or all of the above, will please call on me for them at or before the Superior Court, the 10th of April next.

C. L. BANNER, C. C. C.

Winston, March 25th, 1865.

AFFAIRS AT NASSAU.—According to advices received at New York from Nassau, to the 20th February, there were then lying idle in her harbor, no less than thirty-five blockade runners—their occupation being gone. They represented altogether a capital of $10,000,000. A new Steamer, the *Fanny*, arrived out from England on the 19th, just in time to find that the business for which she was intended was at an end. A depression of trade corresponding to her late elation and buoyancy had commenced to settle down upon Nassau. Many of the vessels and people lately engaged in blockade running were leaving for Havana to search for new employment.

DIED:

In Greensboro', at the Way-side Hospital, on the morning of the 23rd of last March, Lieut. JAMES B. DOUTHIT, son of Mr and Mrs Stephen Douthit, of Davie County, N. C. He fell wounded by a minnie ball in the right leg, just below the knee, in a battle near Kinston on the 8th ult., while gallantly leading, and cheering his men.—From the latter post he was conveyed to Goldsboro, and from there to Greensboro', where, after lingering for two weeks, he breathed his last, aged 18 years less 1 month and 13 days. His sufferings were great, but he bore them with remarkable patience and resignation, only observing that he would soon be released from them, as he was going to Heaven, where his friends all feel assured he now is.

"Asleep in Jesus."

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

THE Superintendents of Common Schools of Forsyth County are requested to meet at the Court House in Winston on the 3rd Monday in April, for the purpose of electing a Chairman, &c.

The present Chairman declines re-election.

JOSHUA BONER, Chairman.

April 6, 1865.

To Whom it may Concern.

ALL those who have left anything with us to sell, will please come and receive the money for the articles sold, or if not sold, take the property away. If not taken away, we will not be responsible for any thing so left. We expect to pay such money as we receive, and no other.

E. L. HEGE.

Salem, N. C., April 5, 1865.

THE FINE-BRED HORSE

MANASSAS.

THIS capital young horse, grandson of the celebrated imported horse *Emancipation*, will stand the ensuing season at his own stable, in Winston, N. C., Jordan Rominger's, Jesse Perryman's and at Draughn's Mill, and will be let to mares at the very low rates of 5 bushels of Corn or 5 bushels Wheat for the insurance, to be delivered to the subscriber at Winston, as soon as the mare is ascertained to be with foal or the property changed. The money that will buy the above amount of grain will be received from such as have not the grain.

All possible care will be taken to prevent accidents, but no liability for any that may happen.

Description and Pedigree.

MANASSAS is a beautiful black, about 16 hands high, of fine formation, in perfect health and vigor, eight years old this Spring.

MANASSAS was got by Othello; he by imported Emancipation; and he by that unsurpassed race horse Whisker, own brother to Whalebone, (both winners of the Derby.) Emancipation's dam was by that famous racer and stallion Ardrossan, best son of the celebrated John Bull. Othello's dam was got by Randolph's Janus, and he by old Sir Archie.

Manassas' dam was got by Selim; and his dam by Reindeer. Manassas' grand-dam was got by Rainbow. It will thus be seen that Manassas possesses some of the purest and best crosses in America and England, and those who wish to raise fine horses would do well to give him a trial.

WILL. BARROW.

Winston, N. C., April 6, 1865.

Miller's Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBER BEGS LEAVE TO INform his customers, and the public generally, that he has completed the rebuilding of his mill dam, and has raised it three feet higher than formerly, which will enable him to run the wheat and corn mills at the same time. The mill is now in full operation.

E. TUCKER.

March 9, 1865,—tf.

NOTICE.

I WILL attend at the Court-House in Winston, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 10th, 11th and 12th of April next, for the purpose of receiving Taxes from delinquent tax payers, for tithes of 1863, and the 5 per cent. tax on agricultural lists, and tax on sales for the quarter ending 31st of March, 1865.

Messrs. Sides and Richmond will also attend with me for the purpose of receiving Gross sale lists, &c.

I will receive taxes at my office, at home, up to the 10th of April.

WILL. FLYNT, Collector,

March 23d, 1865. [46-tf.] 38th District.

HORSE STOLEN!

STOLEN, on the night of the 11th inst., from my stable in Davidson County, N. C., near High Point, a gray mare, lightly dappled, supposed to be fifteen or sixteen hands high, eight years old this Spring. The "frog" of her fore feet is nearly gone and she has some warts or knots about her nose and eyes, and her movements slow or lazy.

I will give $200 reward for her delivery to me.

JOSHUA HEDGECOCK.

March 23, 1865. 46-1m.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, N. C.,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, March 17th, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 6.

I. All militia officers and officers of the Guard for Home Defence of whatever grade, except the officers of the 2nd Class of the Guard for Home Defence, residing in the Counties of Stokes, Yadkin, Davie, Rowan, Cabarrus, Mecklenburg, Lincoln, Gaston and Cleaveland, and in all the counties east of said counties, will repair to this city without delay and report to this office prepared for sixty days service in the Field.

This order includes all officers who claim exemption under the acts of the Legislature ratified Feb. 7th, 1865, and all officers exempted by the II Paragraph, General Orders Number 2, present series.

II. The election of all persons of the 1st Class to office in the 2nd Class of the Guard for Home Defence, is declared void. All such persons will join their proper companies in the first class without delay.

By order of Gov. VANCE:

R. C. GATLIN, Adjutant General.

March 23,-1t.

All papers in the State publish once and send bills to the Adjutant General's Office.

WANTED,

IMMEDIATELY, some wagons to haul SALT from Greensborough,—pay in Salt.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., March 15, 1865.

For Hire,

TEN NEGRO WOMEN, without encumbrance, for the balance of the year 1865. All can work in the field gathering Wheat, Hay, hoeing Corn, &c., and some can plough, and others can do all kinds of house work.

Hire will be received in produce only. For further information inquire at this Office. They will be delivered here on or before the 1st of April, 1865. 43-4t-pd.

Furs, Furs Wanted.

I WISH TO PURCHASE 50,000 RABBIT Skins, also a quantity of Muskrat, Mink and Otter, for which I will pay the highest Cash price, or exchange for hats. I still continue the manufacture of hats, and would be glad to exchange for grain, or any kind of produce.

THOS. J. BONER.

January 5, 1865. 35-tf

State of North Carolina.

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Court of Equity, Fall Term, 1864.

William Crim and wife Jemima, and others,

vs.

Elzy Fulp, John Fulp, and Franklin Fulp and others.

Petition for Partition and Dower and an account for rents, &c.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the aforesaid defendants, Elzy Fulp, John Fulp and Franklin Fulp, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the People's Press, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, notifying said defendants to appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the County of Forsyth, at the Court-house in Winston, on the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1865, to plead answer or demur to this petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso as to them, and the case set down for hearing ex parte as to them.

Witness, D. H. STARBUCK, Clerk and Master of the Court of Equity of said County, at Office, this the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday in September, A. D. 1864.

D. H. STARBUCK, C. M. E.

Feb 16, 1865. 41-6t.

A List of Letters

remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., Feb. 15, 1865.

Mrs. Mary W. Best, J. B. Bodenhammer, Mrs Nancy Bodenhammer, Miss Sarah Beitz, Capt. A. C. Bradsoum, 2, George C Campbell, Miss Louisa Cook, Miss Lavinia David, Mrs. Eliza A. Denman, Mrs. Jane Haley, 2 Henry Harmon, Elizabeth Henderson, Miss Alla Hiere, E. J. Hine, Mrs A. Lily, Miss Elizabeth Long, Mrs Jane Marior, Mrs. M. J. Marion, Seargent J. J. Petree, Miss Sallie E. Pledger, Mrs Phebe S. Richards, C. Sanders, Miss Martha J. Shields, Miss Annie S. Slade, Mrs. Elizabeth Snider, John H. Stogdon, Miss Miss Charlotty Tauge, Mrs. Eliza Teague, John S. Vest, Wm. H. Wesson, Mrs. Julia A. Wright.

Persons calling for any of the above named letters will please say they are advertised.

O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.

Feb 15th, 1865.

ENROLLING OFFICE, FORSYTH CO.
WINSTON, N. C., Jan'y 31st, 1865.

THE FOLLOWING CIRCULAR HAS BEEN received at this Office and is published for the information of those concerned.

W. A. ALBRIGHT,
Lt. & E. O. for Forsyth Co.

CONSCRIPT OFFICE,
RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 24th, 1865.

Circular, No. 3.

1. The attention of all officers in Enrolling service is called to the following extract from General Orders No. 1, Adj't and Inspector General's Office, series of 1865:

ADJUTANT & INSPECTOR GEN'S OFFICE,
Richmond, January 6th, 1865.

General Orders,
No. 1.

I. Soldiers furloughed, who fail on their return home to report to the nearest Enrolling Officer, as required by Paragraph II, General Orders, No. 141, (1863) will forfeit their furloughs, be arrested by Enrolling Officers, and returned to their commands as absentees without leave. Commanding officers will express this requirement and penalty upon the face of all furloughs thus issued.

II. When extensions of leaves or furloughs shall have been once recommended under Paragraph II, General Orders No. 157, (1863) Examining Boards will not recommend further extentions, except after a personal examination by one of the Board of the officer or soldier certified to be incapacitated for duty. Where, however, this is impracticable, the Board will call on the Enrolling Officer of the County, who will make the examination in person, or through a subordinate, and report to the Board the facts of the case—all of which will be embodied in the certificates of recommendation.

* * * * * * * *

VI. Commanders of armies and departments, and officers of the Conscript Bureau, will not molest employees of the Tax in Kind service, the officers of which will be held responsible that men between the ages of 18 and 45 years are not employed therein, unless exempt or detailed because of disability.

By order:

(Signed) S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

II. The provisions of the above order being perfectly plain it is scarcely necessary to issue any additional instructions upon it.

Enrolling officers will execute strictly the directions of Paragraph I.

The special attention of Examining Boards, as well as Enrolling Officers, is called to Paragraph II, directing the mode of proceeding in the cases of officers and soldiers unable to appear in person before the Board.

By order of the Commandant,

E. J. HARDIN, Adj't.

Feb. 9, 1865. 40-tf.

ADJ'T AND INSPECTOR GEN'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, September 11, 1863.

General Orders,
No. 122

* * * * * * *

III. The following act of Congress is published for the information of all concerned:

"Every person, not subject to the Rules and Articles of war, who shall procure or entice a soldier of the Confederate States to desert, or who shall PURCHASE from any soldier his ARMS, UNIFORM, CLOTHING OR ANY PART THEREOF, shall upon legal conviction, be fined at the discretion of the Court having cognizance of the same in any sum not exceeding three hundred dollars, and be imprisoned not exceeding one year."

By order of the Secretary of War.

(Signed,) S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

HEAD QUARTERS RESERVE N. C.
Raleigh, February 10, 1865.

Official. JNO. W. HINSDALE,
A. A. General.

State papers copy seven times. Feb, 16-4t

HEADQ'RS RESERVE, N. C.
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, Dec. 14, 1864.

General Order,
No 4.

I. MAJOR C. S. STRINGFELLOW Assistant Adjutant General C. S. P. A., will relieve Capt Jno. W. Hinsdale, Assistant Adjutant General of Reserves of N. C. and the latter officer will proceed to join the 3d Regiment Reserves N. C., as its Colonel, he having been duly elected to that office on the 3rd of January, 1865.

The Lieutenant General Commanding, in taking leave of Colonel Hindsdale, tenders his warm congratulations on his promotion, and earnestly hopes that the intelligence, zeal and gallantry which has characterised his service as a Staff officer may be [illegible] by experience into greater usefulness in his new and more extended sphere.

(Signed) H. H. HOLMES,
Lt. Gen'l Comd'g.

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Feb 23-42-7t Major & A. A. Gen'l

** State papers copy seven times.

Schedule of Prices for North Carolina.

THE Commissioners of Appraisement for the State of North Carolina present their schedule of prices to govern purchasing agents for the next sixty days with rates considerably increased in consequence of the advance by order of the Government in the prices paid above those of the late schedule. They earnestly hope, now being so [illegible] for [illegible] products so necessary to the supply of the army, that farmers and others will come forward with alacrity and offer all that they can possibly spare from their own consumption to the aid of that army, which now at last is to be recognized as our only saviour from the unrestrained and grasping despotism of our barbarous enemy.

Apples,	dried, [illegible]	[illegible]
do	unpeeled, per bushel, 28 lbs.	[illegible]
Axes	with handles, each,	15 50
do	[illegible]	16 00
Bacon,	per pound, hog round,	4 50
Beans,	[illegible], per bu of 60 lbs	20 00
Brandy,	apple, per gallon,	10 00
do	peach, per gallon,	10 00
Beef,	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	fresh, gross, per pound,	1 00
do	salted, per pound,	[illegible]
Candles,	tallow, per pound,	5 00
do	adamantine, per pound,	10 00
[illegible]	[illegible], per pair,	36 00
Cloth,	woolen for soldier's clothes, 3/4 yard wide, 10oz to yard, and pro rata as to greater or lesser width per yard,	15 00
Cotton,	raw, per pound,	[illegible] 00
Coffee,	Rio, per pound	[illegible] 50
Corn,	unshelled, per bushel, 70 lbs	17 00
Corn Meal,	[illegible]	[illegible] 00
Drills,	cotton, 3/4 wide, 3 yds to the lb.	3 00
Flour,	extra family, per bbl. 196 lbs,	100 00
do	[illegible], per bbl [illegible]	[illegible]
do	superfine, per bbl 196 pounds	80 00
do	fine per bbl. of 196 pounds,	70 00
Fodder,	baled, per 100 pounds,	[illegible] 00
do	unbaled, per 100 pounds	7 00
Hats,	wool, each	8 00
Hay,	baled, per 100 lbs	8 00
do	unbaled, per 100 pounds,	7 50
Hides,	dry, salted, per pound	5 00
do	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	green, per pound,	2 50
Horses,	artillery, 1st class, per head,	1500 00
Horses	artillery, 2d class, per head,	1200 00
Iron,	pig, No 1, per ton, 2,000 lbs	350 00
do	pig, No 2, per ton, 2000 lbs	[illegible] 00
do	pig, No 3, per ton 2000 lbs	[illegible] 00
do	Bloom, per ton 2000 lbs	710 00
do	Smith's square or round per ton, 2000 pounds	[illegible] 00
do	serviceable railroad, per ton of 2,240 pounds	400 00
Jeans,	wool, domestic, per yd	15 00
Kettles,	cast iron, per pound,	60
Lumber,	good, per 1000 feet	60 00
Lard,	per pound,	4 50
Leather,	sole, per pound,	10 00
do	upper, per pound	[illegible] 00
do	harness, per pound	[illegible] 00
Molasses,	sorghum, per gallon	15 00
Mules,	1st class, per head,	1500 00
do	2nd class, per head	1200 00
do	3d class, per head	[illegible] 00
Nails,	per keg	[illegible] 00
Oats,	sheaf baled per 100 pounds	10 00
do	sheaf, unbaled pr 100 lbs	9 25
do	baled per 100 lbs	[illegible] 25
do	shelled, per bushel [illegible]	8 00
Osnaburg,	cotton, 3/4 yd wide, 7 oz to yard per yard	[illegible] 50
do	cotton 3/4 yard wide, 8 oz to the yard, per yard	[illegible] 75
Onions,	per bushel,	[illegible] 00
Peas,	cow, per bushel of 60 lbs	[illegible] 50
Potatoes,	Irish, per bushel of 60 lbs	8 00
do	sweet per bush of 60 lbs	8 00
Peaches dried,	per bushel of 38 pounds	[illegible] 50
do	unpealed, per bush of 38 lbs	10 00
Pork,	fresh, nett, per pound	2 50
do	salted, per pound,	3 00
do	gross	[illegible] 60
Pasturage,	1 quality, near town, per head per month	8 00
do	common, near town, per month	5 00
do	1st quality in the country, per head, per month	7 00
do	common in the country, per head, per month	4 00
Quinine,	good, per ounce	60 00
Rice,	new, per pound,	1 50
do	old, per pound	1 10
Rye,	good, per bushel of 56 pounds	12 00
Sacks,	two bushels, osnaburgs, each	6 00
Shirting,	cotton, 3/4 yd wide 4 1/4 yds to the pound, per yard,	1 75
do	cotton, 3/4 yard wide, 3 1/4 yard to pound, per yard	1 10
Cotton stripes,	3 yards to pound, per yd	2 75
Salt,	Coast per bushel of 50 lbs	40 00
do	Liverpool, per bush of 50 lbs	50 00
do	Virginia, per bushel of 50 lbs	45 00
Steel,	cast, per pound	10 00
Shoes,	army, per pair,	25 00
Shoe thread,	flax per pound,	10 00
Socks,	soldier's wool, per pair,	4 00
Sheep,	fat, per head,	50 00
Sugar,	brown common, per lb	5 00
Soap,	hard, per pound,	2 00
do	soft, per pound,	1 [illegible]
Shucks,	baled, 100 lbs	8 00
Shorts,	good per bushel of 22 lbs	1 75
Ship stuff,	good per bushel of 37 lbs	2 40
Tea,	black per pound	10 00
do	green, per pound,	18 00
Tent cloth,	cotton 10 oz to yd, per yd	2 50
Tobacco,	No 1 extra,	3 00
do	No 1,	2 50
do	No 2,	1 75
do	Lugs,	1 25
Tallow,	clean, per pound,	4 50
Vinigar,	cider, per gallon,	4 00
do	manufactured, per gal.	2 00
Whiskey,	good, per gallon,	10 00
Wheat,	good per bushel of 60 lbs.	15 00
do	bran, per bush of 17 lbs.	1 50
Wheat straw,	baled, per 100,	2 75
do do	unbaled, per 100 lbs	2 00
Wool,	washed, per pound	8 00
do	unwashed, per pound	6 00
Wagons,	wood axle, 4 horse new	700 00
do	wood axle, 2 horse, new	500 00
Yarn,	cotton, per bunch of 5 lbs.	15 00

HIRE OF LABOR, TEAMS, WAGONS AND HORSES.

Baling long forage, per hundred pounds	1 00
Shelling and bagging corn, sacks furnished by government, per bushel,	25
Hire of two horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	18 00
Hire of two horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by gov'ment, per day,	12 00
Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	30 00
Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by gov'ment, per day,	20 00
Hire of six horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	36 00
Hire of six horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by gov't, per day,	24 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner, per day,	6 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per day	4 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by himself per month,	110 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per month,	65 00
Hire of horse, per day,	4 00

The Commissioners respectfully suggest that if it be found practical, the producer should be allowed to retain a fourth part of their surplus, to be sold at market rates, to pay for their necessary plantation supplies, when they have to purchase at high market prices. They earnestly call upon the farmers to bring forward their corn now so necessary to the support of the army in their immediate front, and which alone will prevent the loss to the enemy of all their crops, stock, negroes, &c., &c. The commissioners would also recommend that the impressment should be universal and uniform, leaving out no one.

"No officer, or agent, shall impress the necessary supplies which any person may have for the consumption of himself, his family, employees, slaves, or to carry on his ordinary mechanical, manufacturing or agricultural employments."

The next meeting of the Board will be held in the Senate Chamber in the City of Raleigh, on Monday the 2nd day of April next, unless sooner changed. Impressing agents must furnish good and satisfactory reasons for disapprovals on appeals, or the award of local appraisers will be approved. All communications should be addressed to the Secretary of the Board, Raleigh, North Carolina.

H. K. BURGWYN,
(Signed) [illegible], N. C.
B. V. BLACKSTOCK,
[illegible], N. C.
Com's Appraisement for State of N. C.

Raleigh, [illegible], 1865.